E. Dombeday

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A

CATALOGUE

OF THE

GENERIC AND SUB-GENERIC TYPES

OF THE CLASS

AVES, BIRDS,

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE NATURAL SYSTEM;

WITH

SEPARATE LISTS,

DISTINGUISHING THE

VARIOUS QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE

IN WHICH

THEY ARE TO BE PROCURED.

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The following arrangement was drawn up by P. J. Selby, Esq., at the request of some of the Committee of the Natural History Society, and is printed for the purpose of exhibiting the Genera wanting in their collection, and to facilitate the exchange of specimens.

Those Genera which they already have, are marked with a *. Specimens, or offers to exchange, will be thankfully received.

LIST, &c.

Class. AVES.

Ordo I. RAPTORES.

Fam. 1. VULTURIDÆ. Vultures.

Genus Vultur, Linn.

Vul. fulvus. *So. Africa.*

Genus Cathartes,(1) Ill.

Cath. (Sarcoramphus, Dum.,) Condor. *So. America.*

Cath. Aura. *Amer.*

Genus Neophron, Sav.

Neop. Percnopterus. *Europe and Africa.*

Genus Gypaëtus. Storr.

* Gyp. barbatus. *Europe and Africa.*

Gyp. (Phene, Sav.) hypoleucus.(2)

Fam. II. FALCONIDÆ.

Subfam. I. AQUILINÆ. Eagles.

Genus Aquila, Auct.(3)

* Aqu. Chrysaëtos. *Britain.*

* Aqu. (Haliæëtus, Auct.,) albicilla. *Britain.*

(1) The genus Cathartes, of Illiger, contains two distinct groups, or Subgenera, one of which includes the "*King of the Vultures*" (Sar. Papa), the *Condor* (Sar. Condor), &c., the other is represented by the *Turkey Buzzard* (Cath. Aura), of Amer., or the Cath. Uruba.

(2) As a subgeneric type, in all probability the Vultur hypoleucus, of the "Illustrations of Ornithology," No. 3, will enter here.

(3) From Aquila should be separated as one subgeneric group, that of which *A. albicilla*, or *A. leucocephala* is typical. To this the title of *Haliæëtus* has been given by various authors. Mr. Swainson's genus

Genus Pandion, Sav.

* Pan. Haliæëtus. *Britain,*(1)

Pan. (Icthyaëtus, Horsf.) Horsfeldii. *Java.*

Genus Harpyia,(2) Cuv.

Har. destructor. *So. America.*

Genus Gypogeranus, Ill.

* Gyp. serpentarius. *So. Africa.*

Genus Circaëtus, Vieill.

Cir. cinereus.

Subfam. CYMINDIDÆ.

Genus Ibycter, Vieill.

Ib. ater. *America.*

Genus Polyborus, Vieill.

Poly. Braziliensis. *South America.*

Genus Cymindis, Cuv.

Cy. cuculoïdes. *America.*

Genus Nauclerus, Vigors.

* Nau. furcatus. *America.*

Nau. (Elanus, Sav.) melanopterus. *Africa.*

Nau. (Gampsonyx(3), Vig.) Swainsonii. *America.*

Subfam. BUTEONINÆ.

Genus Milvus, Auct.

* Mil. regalis. *Britain.*

Genus Pernis, Cuv.

* Per. apivorus. *Britain.*

Genus Spizaëtus, Vieill.

Spi. cristatellus. *India, &c.*

Haliaëtus comprehends a different group—to which the name of *Haliastur* is now given.

(1) As a subgeneric group, that of which the *F. Icthyaëtus* of Hors. is a type, here takes its station.

(2) It is probable that the genus *Hæmatornis* of Gould, will enter among the *Harpies,* or form a subgeneric group of that genus.

(3) The genus Nauclerus of Vigors, appears to contain three distinct groups, or subgenera, viz., *Nauclerus, Elanus,* and *Gampsonyx.*

Genus Buteo, ANTIQ.

* But. vulgaris. *Britain.*

Genus Circus, BECHST.

* Cir. cyaneus. *Britain.*

SUBFAM. FALCONINÆ.

Genus Falco,(1) AUCT.

* Fal. peregrinus. *Britain.*

Genus Harpagus, VIGORS.

Har. cœrulescens. *India, Ceylon, &c.*

Genus Lepidogenys,(2) GOULD.

Lep. Indicus. *India.*

Genus Aviceda, SWAIN.

Av. cuculoïdes. *West Africa.*

SUBFAM. ACCIPITRINÆ.

Genus Ictinia, VIEILL.

Ic. plumbea. *America.*

Genus Accipiter, WILL.

* Ac. Nisus. *Britain.*

Genus Astur, AUCT.

* As. palumbarius. *Britain.*

Genus Haliastur,(3) MIHI.

Hal. Pondecerianus. *India.*

(1) It is probable that the *genus Icracidea* of Gould, will only prove to be an aberrant, or subgeneric form, of the restricted genus *Falco*, or of the same value as the group of the Kestrils, which, by some, have been separated from *Falco*.

(2) A second species of this genus is given in Gould's "Synopsis of the Birds of Australia," under the title of *Lepidogenys subcristatus*, *Lepidogenys* having been substituted for *Lophotes*, as that term had been previously employed.

(3) Whether this group, of which *F. Pondecerianus Auct.* is a type, belongs to this subfam., or to the *Pandions* (Ospreys), seems a matter of doubt. I have substituted the title of *Haliastur* for that of *Haliœëtus*, given it by Mr. Swainson, as the latter already designates a group of the Eagles. To it will belong the *Haliœëtus leucosternus* and *Haliœëtus canorus* of "Gould's Syn. of the Birds of Australia."

FAM. STRIGIDÆ.

Genus Strix,(1) LINN.

* Str. flammea. *Britain.*

* Str. (Ulula, SELB; Scotiaptex, SWAIN.) Stridula. *Brit.*

* Str. (Scotophilus, SWAIN.) Tengmalmi. *Br.* and *Europe.*

* Str. (Otus, AUCT.) vulgaris. *Britain.*

Genus Bubo,(2) CUVIER.

* Bu. maximus. *Britain and Europe.*

Bu. (Heliaptex, SWAIN) arcticus. *Arc., America.*

* Bu. (Scops, ANTIQ.) Aldrovandi. *Br. and Europe.*

Genus Nyctea, SAVIG.

* Nyc. candida. *Britain and Arctic Regions.*

Genus Nyctipetes, SWAIN.

* Nyc. nudipes. *Britain and Europe.*

Genus Surnia,(3) DUMER.

* Sur. funerea. *America, and N. Europe.*

ORDO II. INSESSORES, VIG.

TRIBE. DENTIROSTRES.

FAM. LANIADÆ.

SUBFAM. LANIANÆ.

Genus Lanius, LINN.

* Lan. Excubitor. *Britain.*

(1) The subfamilies of the Owls have not yet been recognized, but it is likely that the genera already established, will, when the species become better known, and the groups properly analysed, assume that rank. According to Mr. Swainson's views, the genus Strix contains four subgeneric, or, perhaps, they may form generic groups, viz., *Strix*, *Ulula*, *Scotophilus*, and *Otus*.

(2) Under the genus *Bubo* we have, at least, three well-characterized groups.

(3) Under this genus, or, as a subgeneric form, it is probable the *Athene fortis* and *Ath. Strenua* of "Gould's Birds of Australia," will take their place. The *Athene maculata* and *Ath. Boobook*, of the same author, appear to belong to the genus *Nyctipetes*, SWAIN.

Genus Telophonus, SWAIN.

Tel. leucogrammicus. *Africa.*

Genus Chætoblemma, SWAIN.

Chæ. leucocephala. *Africa.*

Genus Nilaus, SWAIN.

Nil. Capensis. *Africa.*

Genus Falcunculus, VIEILL.

* Fal. frontalis. *Australia.*

Fal. (Cyclaris, LINN.) Guianensis. *South America* (1)

SUBFAM. THAMNOPHILINÆ.

Genus Thamnophilus, VIEILL.

Th. striatus. *South America.*

Genus Malaconotus, SWAIN.

Mal. atrococcineus. *South Africa.*

Genus Prionops, VIEILL.

Pri. plumatus. *West Africa.*

Genus Colluricincla, VIGORS.

Col. cinerea. *Australia.*

SUBFAM. DICRURINÆ.

Genus Tephrodornis, SWAIN.

Teph. virgatus. *Africa.*

Genus Melasoma, SWAIN.

Mel. edolioïdes. *West Africa.*

Genus Ocypterus, CUV.

Ocy. leucorynchus. *India and Australia.*

Genus Analcipus, SWAIN.

Anal. bicolor. *Africa.*

Genus Dicrurus, VIEILL.

Dic. cristatus. *India, &c.*

(1) By Mr. Swainson, Cyclaris Guianensis is now considered a *Falcunculus*, it appears, however, to be entitled to a subgeneric rank.

SUBFAM. CEBLEPYRINÆ.

Genus Ceblepyris, CUV.

Ceb. melanops. *India and Australia.*

Genus Oxynotus, SWAIN.

Oxy. ferrugineus. *Indian Islands.*

Genus Campephaga, VIEILL.

Cam. atrata. *Africa.*

Genus Phœnicornis, SWAIN.

Ph. flammeus. *India.*

Genus Erucivora, SWAIN.

Eru. orientalis. *India.*

SUBFAM. TYRANNINÆ.

Genus Ptilogonys, SWAIN.

Pti. cinereus. *S. America.*

Genus Chrysolophus, SWAIN.

Chr. ambulans. *So. America.*

Genus Saurophagus, SWAIN.

Sau. sulphuratus. *America.*

Genus Tyrannus, VIEILL.

Ty. intrepidus. *North America.*

Ty. (Milvulus SWAIN.) forficatus.(1) *America.*

Genus Tyrannula, SWAIN.

Ty. audax. *North America.*

FAM. MERULIDÆ.

SUBFAM. BRACHYPODINÆ.

Genus Micropus, SWAIN.

Mic. calchocephalus, *India.*

Mic. (Hypsepetes VIGORS.) Psaroides.(2) *India. Him.*

(1) The long fork-tailed Tyrants have been designated by the subgeneric title of *Milvulus.*

(2) As a subgenus of Micropus, may at present be considered the G. Hypsepetes of Vigors, of which two species are known.

Genus Brachypus,(1) SWAIN.

Br. (Brachypus, SWAIN.) dispar. *Africa.*

Br. (chloropsis, JARD. and SELBY,) Cochinsinensis. *India,* or, Malabaricus. *India.*

Br. (Jora, HORSF.) scapularis. *India, Java, &c.*

Br. (Andropadus, SWAIN.) vociferus. *Africa.*

Br. (Hæmatornis melanocephalus). *India.*

Genus Tricophorus, TEMM.

Tr. olivaceus. *West Africa.*

Genus Phyllastrephus, SWAIN.

Ph. Capensis. *South Africa.*

Genus Icteria, VIEILL.

Ic. polyglotta. *North America.*

SUBFAM. MYOTHERINÆ.

Genus Dasycephala. SWAIN.

Das. rufescens. *South America.*

Genus Myothera.(2) ILL.

My. capistrata. *America.*

My. (Drymophila, SWAIN.) leucopus. *So. America.*

My. (Brachypteryx, HORSF.) montana. *Java.*

My. (Myocincla, SWAIN.) colma.

My. (Pithys, VIEILL.) albifrons. *America.*

Genus Pitta,(3) TEMM.

Pit. cyanura. *India.*

Pit. (Chlorisoma, SWAIN.) thalassina. *India and China.*

Pit. (Grallaria, VIEILL.) Rex. *India.*

(1) The following five groups are considered as subgenera of *Brachypus*, viz.:—*Brachypus*, Swain.; *Chloropsis*, Jard. and Selby; *Jora* Horsf.; *Andropadus*, Swain. and *Hæmatornis*, Swain.

(2) In the genus *Myothera* of Illiger five groups or subgeneric forms are recognizable, viz.:—*Myothera*, *Drymophila*, *Brachypteryx*, *Myocincla*, and *Pithys*.

(3) Contains three subgeneric groups, viz.:—*Pitta*, *Chlorisoma* and *Grallaria*, in the last stands *Chamæza meruloïdes* of Vig.

Genus Myophonus,(1) Temm.

My. metallicus. *Asia* and *India.*

Genus Cinclus, Bechst.

* Cin. aquaticus. *Britain.*

Subfam. MERULINÆ.

Genus Petrocincla, Vig.

Pet. saxatilis. *Europe.*

Genus Merula,(2) Ray.

* Merula nigra. *Britain,* and Merula viscivora. *Brit.*

Genus Orpheus,(3) Swain.

Or. polyglottus. *N. America.*

Or. (Cossypha Vigors) leucoceps. *West Africa.*

Genus Chætops, Swain.

Ch. Burchellii. *Africa.*

Subfam. CRATEROPODINÆ.

Genus Pellorneum, Swain.

Pel. ruficeps. *India.*

Genus Crateropus, Swain.

Cr. Reinwardii. *Africa.*

Genus Grallina, Vieill.

Gr. melanoleuca. *Australia.*

Genus Cinclosoma,(4) Vig. and Horsf.

Cinc. punctata. *Australia.*

(1) It seems not improbable that the *Zoothera monticola* of *Gould' Century* will be found to be a subgenus of *Myophonus.*

(2) The one representing the dark, and the other the varied plumage of the Thrushes.

(3) Under this genus are placed the two subgeneric groups, *Orpheus* and *Cossypha.*

(4) Mr. Swainson considers *G. Cinclosoma,* Vig. and Horsf., as a subgenus of *Grallina.* This is doubtful, and it is here considered a generic form.

Genus Malacocircus, SWAIN.

Mal. striatus. *Africa.*

Mal. (Megalurus, VIG. and HORSF.) palustris. *India.*

Mal. (Pomatorhinus, HORSF.) trivirgatus. *India.*

Mal. (Timalia, HORSF.) pileata. *Java and India.*

Genus Pteroptochus, (1) KITTLITZ.

Pte. megapodius. *South America.*

SUBFAM. ORIOLINÆ.

Genus Donocobius, SWAIN.

Don. vociferans. *America.*

Genus Sericulus, SWAIN.

Se. chrysocephalus. *Australia.*

Genus Oriolus, LINN.

* Or. Galbula. *Europe.*

Or. (Irena, HORSF.) puella (2). *Java.*

Genus Dulus, VIEILL.

Du. palmarum. *South America.*

Genus Sphecotheres, VIEILL.

Sp. viridis. *Australia.*

FAM. SYLVIADÆ.

SUBFAM. SAXICOLINÆ. (3)

Genus Gryllivora, SWAIN.

Gry. longicauda. *Africa.*

Genus Thamnobia, SWAIN.

Th. leucoptera. *India.*

Genus Saxicola, BECHST.

* Sax. Œnanthe. *Britain.*

(1) This genus is inserted in the present sub-family on the authority of Mr. Swainson.

(2) The *Irena* of Horsfield is now generally considered as a subgenus of Oriolus.

(3) By Gould, his genus or subgenus *Sericornis* is considered as belonging to the Saxicolinæ, as the type of it *Seri. humilis* or *Seri. frontalis* may be taken. Vide Gould's Syn. of Birds of Australia.

Genus Erythaca. (1) SWAIN.

* Ery. rubecula. *Britain.*

Ery. (Sialia, SWAIN.) Wilsonii. *North America.*

Genus Petroica, SWAIN.

* Pet. multicolor. *Australia.*

SUBFAM. PHILOMELINÆ.

Genus Phœnicura, SWAIN.

* Ph. ruticilla. *Britain.*

Genus Philomela, AUCT.

* Phi. Luscinia. *Britain.*

* Phi. (Curruca, BECHST) hortensis. (2) *Britain.*

Genus Salicaria, SELBY.

* Sal. phragmitis. *Britain.*

Genus Bradyptetus, SWAIN.

Brad. platyurus. *Africa.*

Genus Agrobates, SWAIN.

Ag. galactotes. *Europe and Africa.*

SUBFAM. SYLVIANÆ,

Genus Orthotomus, HORSF.

Or. longirostris. *India.*

Or. (Prinia, HORSF.) familiaris. *India.*

Genus Malurus, (3) VIEILL.

Mal. (Hemipteryx, SWAIN.)

* Mal. (Drymoica, SWAIN.) cisticola. *Europe.*

* Mal. (Melozophilus, LEACH) provincialis. *Britain.*

* Mal. (Malurus, VIEILL.) cyaneus. *Australia.*

Genus Sylvia, LATH.

* Sylv. Trochilus. *Britain.*

(1) Two subgeneric groups, *Erythaca* and *Sialia.* The latter comprehending the *Blue Birds* of America. The former the True Redbreasts.

(2) *Curruca* of Bechstein is here placed as a subgeneric group under Philomela; and *Salicaria* of Selby is considered as a *generic* type.

(3) Under this genus four subgeneric groups have been recognized, viz.—*Hemipteryx, Drymoica, Melizophilus,* and *Malurus.*

Sylv. (Acanthiza, Vig. and Horsf.) nana. *Australia.*

* Sylv. (Regulus, Ray) auricapillus. *Britain.*

Sylv. (Cyanotis, Swain.) omnicolor. (1) *So. America.*

Genus Culicivora, Swain.

Cul. atricapilla. *America.*

Genus Praticola, Swain.

Pra. anthoides. *Australia.*

Subfam. PARIANÆ.

Genus Setophaga, Swain.

Set. ruticilla. *North America.*

Genus Sylvicola, (2) Swain.

Sylv. (Dumecola, Swain.) ruficauda. *North America.*

Sylv. (Sylvicola, Swain.) pusilla. *North America.*

Sylv. (Vermivora, Swain.) pinus. *North America.*

Sylv. (Mniotilta, Vieill.) varia. *North America.*

Sylv. (Zosterops, Vig. and Horsf.) dorsalis. *Africa.*

Genus Parus, (3) Linn.

Par. (Ægithina, Vieill.) leucoptera. *America.*

Par. (Ægithalus, Vigors) pendulinus. *Europe.*

* Par. (Parus, Lin.) major. (4) *Britain.*

Par. (Parisoma, Swain.) rufiventer. *Africa.*

Par. (Hylophilus, Temm.) poicilotis. *America.*

(1) As subgeneric of Sylvia Mr. Swainson reckons *Acanthiza* of Vig. and Horsf., which appears to be the same with Gould's *G. Sericornis; Regulus*, Ray; and *Cyanotis*, Swain.

(2) Under this generic head Swainson enumerates five subgeneric groups, viz.—*Dumecola*, *Sylvicola*, *Vermivora*, *Mniotilta*, and *Zosterops.*

(3) The five subgeneric groups of *G. Parus* are *Ægithina*, Vieill.; *Ægithalus*, Vig.; *Parus*, Linn.; *Parisoma*, Swain.; and *Hylophilus*, Temm.

(4) The Bearded Titmouse is considered by Swainson as an aberrant species merely of the restricted genus *Parus*, representing the fissirostral type—by several late writers it has been elevated into a subgeneric type, under the title of *Callimophilus.*

Genus Accentor, Bechst.

* Acc. modularis. *Britain.*

* Acc. (Seiurus, Swain.) auricapillus. (1) *America.*

Genus Trichas, Swain.

Tr. personata. *North America.*

Subfam. MOTACILLINÆ.

Genus Lessonia, Swain.

Les. erythronotus. *South America.*

Genus Motacilla, Linn.

* Mot. Yarrellii. (2) *Britain.*

* Mot. (Budytes, Cuv.) flava. *Britain.*

Genus Enicurus, Temm.

Eni. speciosus. *Java.*

Genus Anthus, Bechst.

* An. pratensis. *Britain.*

Fam. AMPELIDÆ,

Subfam. LEIOTRICHANÆ.

Genus Leiothrix, Swain.

Lei. furcatus. *India.*

Genus Pteruthius, Swain.

Pter. erythropterus. (3) *India and Himalaya.*

Subfam. VIREOINÆ.

Genus Vireo, Vieill.

Vir. olivaceus. *America.*

(1) *Sciurus* of Swain. constitutes a subgenus of Accentor.

(2) As the *Motacilla alba* of English writers does not appear to be the true *Mot. alba* of Linn. and continental authors, the name of *Mot. Yarrellii* has been appropriately given to the British species. The true *Mot. alba* has not yet been met with in England. Mr. Swainson considers the Yellow Wagtails, or *Budytes* of Cuvier as forming a generic group, but they appear rather to form a subgenus of *Motacilla.*

(3) This was first figured and described as a species of *Lanius*, by Gould, in the century of Himalayan Birds. Its true station, however, is undoubtedly in the present family.

Genus Pachycephala, SWAIN.

Pach. gutturalis. *Austr.*

Pach. (Eopsaltria, SWAIN.) flavicollis. (1) *Australia.*

Genus Ptilichloris, SWAIN.

Pti. lunatus. *Australia.*

Genus Phibalura, VIEILL.

SUBFAM. BOMBYCILLINÆ.

* Phi. cristata. *South America.*

Genus Bombycilla, BRISS.

* Bom. garrula. *Britain.*

Genus Procnias, HOFF.

Pro. ventralis. *South America.*

SUBFAM. AMPELINÆ.

Genus Calyptomina, RAFF.

Cal. Raflesia. *Java.*

Genus Chrysopteryx, SWAIN.

Chry. erythrorhynchus. *America.*

Genus Casmorhynchus, TEMM.

Cas. carunculata. *South America.*

Genus Ampelis, LINN.

* Am. Pompadora. *So. America.*

Genus Rupicola, BRISS.

* Rup. Peruviana. *America.*

SUBFAM. PIPRINÆ.

Genus Phœnicircus, SWAIN.

Phæ. carnifex. *S. America.*

Genus Pipra, (2) LINN.

* Pip. strigilata. *S. America.*

Pip. (Metopia, SWAIN.) galeata. *America,*

(1) Another Australian group, is considered as a subgenus of *Pachycephala.*

(2) Two subgenera have been recognized, viz.—*Pipra* and *Metopia*, Swain.

Genus Calyptura, SWAIN.

Cal. cristata. *S. America and Brazil.*

Genus Pardalotus, VIEILL.

* Par. striatus. *Australia.*

FAM. MUSCICAPIDÆ.

SUBFAM. QUERULINÆ.

Genus Querula, VIEILL.

* Qu. rubricollis. *Brazil and S. America.*

Genus Lathria, SWAIN.

Lath. cinerea. *Brazil.*

SUBFAM. PSARIANÆ.

Genus Psaris, CUV.

Psa. cayanensis. *S. America.*

Genus Pachyrhynchus, SPIX.

Pach. Cuvieri. *S. America.*

SUBFAM. FLUVICOLINÆ.

Genus Gubernetes, VIGORS.

* Guber. Suchii, *S. America.*

Genus Alecturus, VIEILL.

Al. psalurus. *S. America.*

Genus Fluvicola, (1) SWAIN.

Flu. cursoria. *America.*

Genus Seisura, VIG. and HORSF.

* Sei. volitans. *Australia.*

Genus Perspicilla, SWAIN.

P. leucoptera. *S. America.*

SUBFAM. MUSCICAPINÆ.

Genus Rhipidura, VIG. and HORSF.

Rhi. flabellifera. *Australia.*

(1) Under this genus Mr. Swainson places, as a subgenus, *Blechropus*, but his type is unknown to us.

Genus Monacha, Vig. and Horsf.

Mo. carinata. *Australia.*

Genus Megalophus, Swain.

Meg. regius. *S. America.*

Genus Todus. (1)

To. (Conopophaga, Vieill.) ruficeps. *America.*

To. (Platyrhynchus, Desm.) olivaceus. *America.*

To. (Todus, Linn.) viridis. *S. America.*

To. (Lepturus, Swain.) fulviceps. *Brazil.*

To. (Platystera, Jard. and Selby,) lobata. *Africa.*

Genus Muscicapa, (2) Linn.

Mus. (Cryptolopha, Swain.) auricapilla. *India.*

Mus. (Muscipeta, Cuv.) Paradisea. *India.*

Mus. (Myïagra, Vig. and Horsf.) plumbea. *Australia.*

* Mus. (Muscicapa, Linn.) grisola. *Britain.*

Mus. (Hyliota, Swain.) flavigaster. *West Africa.*

Subfam. EURYLAIMINÆ.

Genus Eurylaimus, Horsf.

Eu. Horsfieldii. *Java.*

Genus Cymbirhynchus, Vigors.

Cym. nasutus. *India.*

Genus Platystomus, Swain.

Plat. Blainvillii. *India, Arch.*

Genus Psarisomus, Swain.

Psa. Dalhousii. *India.*

Genus Serilophus, Swain.

Seri. lunulatus. *India.*

(1) Five subgeneric groups have been enumerated and typified under the genus Todus of Linn, viz.—*Conopophaga*, Vieill.; *Platyrhynchus*, Desm.; *Todus*, Linn.; *Lepturus*, Swain.; and *Platystera*, Jard. and Selby.

(2) The five following groups are now considered as subgeneric forms of the genus Muscicapa, viz.—*Cryptolopha*, Swain.; *Muscipeta*, Cuv.; *Myïagra*, Vig. and Horsf.; *Muscicapa*, Lin.; and *Hyliota*, Swain.

Tribe II. CONIROSTRES.

Fam. CORVIDÆ.

Subfam. CORVINÆ.

Genus Corvus, (19) Linn.

* Cor. Corax. *Britain.*

* Cor. (Pica, Briss.) melanoleuca. *Britain.*

* Cor. (nucifraga, Briss.) Caryocatactes. *Europe.*

Genus Coronica, (2) Gould.

Cor. fuliginosa. *Australia.*

* Cor. (Barita, Cuv.) Tibicen. *Australia.*

Cor. (Vanga, Buff.) destructor. *Australia.*

Cor. (Platylophus, Swain.) galericulatus.

Genus Phonygama, Lesson.

Pho. Lessonii.

Subfam. GARRULINÆ.

Genus Garrulus, Ray.

* Gar. glandarius. *Britain.*

Genus Cyanocorax, (3) Chs. Buonap.

Cy. coronatus. *America.*

Cy. (Cyanurus, Swain.) Bullockii. *America.*

Genus Dysornithia, Swain.

Dys. Canadensis. *N. America.*

(1) *Pica*, Briss. and *Nucifraga*, Briss. have been considered as subgenera of Corvus; though some doubts are entertained as to the value of the latter, which, is perhaps, entitled to *Generic* distinction.

(2) Under this genus should be placed, as a subgenus, *Barita*, of Cuvier, as well as *Vanga*, Buffon, and *Platylophus*, Swain., though there are doubts as to the appropriate station of the last.

(3) *Cyanocorax* is a genus instituted by the Prince of Musignano, and has the priority of *G. Cyanurus* of Swain. The latter, however, may be employed as a subgeneric title for that portion or group typified by *Cyanurus Bullockii.*

SUBFAM. GLAUCOPINÆ.

Genus Crypsirhina, (1) VIEILL.

Cry. temia. *India.*

Cry. (Dendrocitta, GOULD.) vagabunda. *India.*

Genus, Ptilostomus, SWAIN.

Pti. Senegalensis. *W. Africa.*

Genus Brachystoma, SWAIN.

* Bra. cinerea. *Australia.*

Genus Glaucopis, FORSTER.

Gl. cinerea. *Islands of the Pacific.*

SUBFAM. CORACINÆ.

Genus Coracina, VIEILL.

Cor. scutata. *S. America.*

Genus Cephalopterus, GEOFF. ST. HILAIRE.

Cep. ornatus. *S. America.*

Genus Gymnocephalus, GEOFF.

Gym. calvus. *S. America.*

SUBFAM. FREGILINÆ.

Genus Fregilus, BRISS.

* Freg. graculus. *Britain.*

Genus Pyrrhocorax.

* Pyr. alpinus. *Europe.*

FAM. STURNIDÆ.

SUBFAM. STURNINÆ.

Genus Sturnus, LINN.

* Stu. vulgaris. *Britain.*

Genus Pastor, TEMM.

* Pas. roseus. *Britain, &c.*

(1) Mr. Swainson includes in the genus *Crypsirhina*, without any subgeneric division, not only the typical species of Vieillot's genus, but also those for which Mr. Gould has instituted the genus or subgenus *Dendrocitta*, which is here retained.

Genus Gracula, AUCT.

* Gr. religiosa. *India.*

Genus Acridotheres, VIEILL.

Acr. carunculatus. *India and Africa.*

Genus Oxystomus, (1) SWAIN.

Oxy. carunculatus. *Isles of the Pacific.*

SUBFAM. LAMPROTORNINÆ.

Genus Ptilonorhynchus, KUHL.

* Pti. holosericeus. *Australia.*

Pti. (Calodera, (2) GOULD) nuchale.

Genus Lamprotornis, TEMM.

* Lam. leucogaster. *Africa,* or Lam. nitens, *Africa.*

SUBFAM. SCAPHIDURINÆ.

Genus Astrapia, VIEILL.

As. gularis. *New Guinea.*

Genus Scaphidura, SWAIN.

Sc. barita. *South America.*

Genus Quiscalus, VIEILL.

Qu. versicolor. *America.*

Genus Scolecophagus, SWAIN.

* Sco. ferrugineus. *North America,*

SUBFAM. ICTERINÆ.

Genus Cassicus, DAUDIN.

* Ca. cristatus. *South America.*

(1) Is this the same as Gould's genus *Neomorpha*, mentioned in Zool. Trans.? The heads of two species are figured in his Syn. of Australian Birds. Swainson considers it as the scansorial type, but it appears to bear a close resemblance to the *Fregilinæ.*

(2) The group named *Calodera,* by Gould, may be considered as a subgeneric form. The typical representative was first figured in the Zool. Illust., under the title of *Ptilo. nuchalis.* A further revision of this genus will probably shew the propriety of instituting subgeneric groups.

Genus Zanthornis, Cuv.

* Zan. Baltimori. *North America.*

Genus Icterus, Cuv.

* Ic. castaneus. *North America.*

Genus, Chrysomus, Swain.

Chry. icterocephalus. *America.*

Subfam. AGELAINÆ.

Genus Dolichonyx, Swain.

* Dol. oryzivora. *North America.*

Genus Agelaius, Vieill.

* Ag. phœniceus. *America.*

Genus Leistes, Vigors.

* Lei. Suchii. *South America.*

Genus Molothrus, Swain.

* Mol. pecoris. *America.*

Genus Sturnella, Vieill.

* Stur. collaris. *North America.*

Fam. FRINGILLIDÆ.

Subfam. COCCOTHRAUSTINÆ.

Genus Coccothraustes. (1)

Coc. (Pyrenestes, Swain.) sanguinea. *Africa.*

Coc. (Guiraca) cœrulea. *America.*

* Coc. (Coccothraustes) Europæus. *Britain.*

Coc. (Spermophaga, Swain.) cyanorhynchus. (2) *Africa.*

Coc. (Dertroides, Swain.) albirostris. *Africa.*

(1) Under Coccothraustes Swainson enumerates five subgeneric groups, viz.—*Pyrenestes*, Sw.; *Guiraca*, Sw., afterwards changed to Coccoborus, *Coccothraustes*, *Spermophaga*, and *Dertroides.*

(2) The *Spermophaga cyanorhynchus* of Swain. is the *Sper. hæmatina* of Jard. and Selby, Illus. of Orn., N. Series, pl. XI., which title it ought, perhaps, in justice to retain.

(3) As subgeneric groups of Ploceus, besides *Ploceus* proper, the following are enumerated by Swainson, viz.—*Vidua*, Cuv.; *Euplectes*, Sw.; and *Symplectes*, Sw.—the latter is the same as *Enpodes chrysomus*

Genus Ploceus, Cuv.

Pl. (Vidua, Cuv.) paradisea. (3) *Africa.*

Pl. (Euplectes, Swain.) capensis. *Africa.*

Pl. (Ploceus, Cuv.) textor. *India.*

Pl. (Symplectes, Swain., Eupodes, Jard. and Selb.) chrysomus. *Africa.*

Genus Amadina (1), Swain.

Am. (Estrelda. Swain.) lineata. *South Africa.*

Am. (Amadina, Swain.) melanotis. *Australia.*

Am. (Spermestes, Swain.) cucullata. *Africa.*

Am. (Erythura, Swain.) *Australia.*

Am. (Pytelia, Swain.) Phœnicoptera. *Africa.*

Genus Tiaris, (2) Swain.

Tia. ornatus. *South America.*

Genus Carduelis, Briss.

* Car. elegans. *Britain.*

Genus Linaria, (3) Briss.

* Lin. cannabina. *Britain.*

Lin. (Leucosticte, Swain.) tephrocotis. *North America.*

* Lin. (Chloris), vulgaris. *Britain.*

of Illus. of Orn., pl. X, 2d Series, under which designation it was arranged in the collections of Sir William Jardine and Mr. Selby, long previous to the publication of the second volume of the Nat. Hist. Series of the Cabinet Cyclop.

(1) The following are considered to be the five subgeneric forms of *Amadina*, viz.—*Estrelda*, Sw.; *Amadina*, Sw.; *Spermestes*, Sw.; *Erythura*, Sw.; and *Pytelia*, Sw.

(2) Not having seen the types of Gould's genus *Geospiza*, their station in the series cannot be determined, but in all probability they will enter among the *Coccothraustinæ*. The groups are thus designated. *Geospiza* typified by *Geospiza magnirostris*, *Camarhynchus* typified by Cam. *Psittacula*, *Cactornis* typified by Cact. *scandens*, and *Certhidea* typified by Certh. *olivacea*.—See Gould in Proc. of Zool. Society, 1837, pp. 5 and 6. These forms belong to the *Gallipagos*, in which islands alone they have been found.

(3) *Linaria*, proper; *Leucosticte*, Sw.; and *Chloris* are supposed to be three of the subgeneric groups of this genus.

SUBFAM. TANAGRINÆ.

Genus Tardivola, SWAIN.

Tar. sphenura. *America.*

Genus Tanagra, (1) LINN.

* Tan. (Pitylus, CUV.) bicolor. *America.*

Tan. (Spindalis, JARD. and SELB.) bilineatus. *W. Indian Islands.*

Tan. (Tanagra, LINN.) Episcopus. *America.*

* Tan. (Cardinalis, BUON.) virginianus. *America.*

Tan. (Ramphopis, VIEILL.) coccineus. *South America.*

Genus Pyranga, (2) VIEILL.

Py. (Lamprotes, SWAIN) rubrigularis. *America.*

Py. (Pyranga, VIEILL) rubra. *America.*

Py. (Tachyphonus, VIEILL.) cristatus. *America.*

Py. (Leucopygia, SWAIN.) ruficollis. *America.*

Genus Nemosia, VIEILL.

Nem. ruficapilla. *America.*

Genus Aglaïa, (3) SWAIN.

* Ag. gyrola. *America.*

Ag. (Euphonia, VIEILL.) cæruleocephala. *America.*

Ag. (Tanagrella, SWAIN.) multicolor. *America.*

Genus Pipilo, VIEILL.

Pip. maculata. *America.*

Pip. (Arremon, VIEILL.) torquatus. *America.*

(1) Swainson's subgeneric groups of this genus are *Pitylus*, under which he includes the *Cissopus* of Cuv., *Tanagra*, and *Ramphopis*, to these may be added *Spindalis* of Jard. and Selby, and perhaps the *cardinalis* of Buonop.

(2) The generic term of *Pyranga* is retained, as it was instituted prior to *Phœnisoma*; under it Swainson enumerates four subgeneric forms, viz.—*Lamprotes*, *Pyranga*, *Tachyphonus*, and *Leucopygia.*

(3) *Aglaïa*, *Euphonia*, and *Tanagrella* are three subgeneric groups of the genus Aglaïa.

SUBFAM. FRINGILLINÆ.

Genus Pyrgita (1), AUCT.

* Pyr. domestica. *Europe, &c.*

Pyr. (Aimophila, SWAIN.) rufescens. *America.*

Pyr. (Leucophrys, SWAIN.) pileatus. *Africa.*

Genus Fringilla, (2) LINN.

Frin. (Passerella, SWAIN) iliaca. *N. America.*

* Frin. cœlebs. *Britain.*

Frin. (Zonotrichia, SWAIN.). *Pennsylvania, America.*

Frin. (Ammodramus, SWAIN.)

Frin. (Chondestes, SWAIN.) strigata. *Mexico, America.*

Genus Emberiza, LINN.

* Em. miliaria. *Britain.*

Em. (Fringillaria, SWAIN.) capensis. *Africa.*

Genus Leptonyx. (3)

Lep melanotis. *S. America.*

Lep. (Melophus, SWAIN.) erythropterus.

Genus Plectrophanes. MEYER.

* Plec. nivalis. *Britain.*

Genus Agrophilus, SWAIN.

Ag. superciliosus, *West Africa.*

SUBFAM. ALAUDINÆ.

Genus Alauda, LINN.

* Al. arvensis. *Britain.*

(1) As *Pyrgita* seems to be more generally adopted than *Passer*, it is allowed to stand here. *Aimophila*, Sw., and *Leucophrys*, Sw., are two of its subgeneric types.

(2) The five subgeneric forms of *Fringilla* are *Passerella*, Sw.; *Fringilla*, *Zonotrichia*, Sw.; *Ammodramus*, Sw.; and *Chondestes*, Sw.

(3) Swainson considers the *Emberiza erythroptera* of the Illus. of Orn. as a subgenus of Leptonyx,—to this he has given the title of Melophus, under which it is here inserted.

Genus Calendula, (1) Linn.

* Cal. magnirostris. *South Africa.*

Cal. (Myrafra, Horsf.) Javanica. *Java.*

* Cal. (Brachonyx, Swain.) rufus. *South Africa.*

Genus Agrodroma, (2) Swain.

Agro. rufescens. *Europe.*

Genus Macronyx, Swain.

* Mac. capensis. *South Africa.*

Genus Certhilauda, Swain.

Certh. longirostris. *South Africa.*

Subfam. PYRRHULINÆ.

Genus Pyrrhulauda, Smith.

* Pyrr. cruciger, or Pyr melanogaster. *Asia and Africa.*

Genus Pyrrhula, Auct.

* Pyrr. vulgaris. *Europe and Britain.*

Pyrr. (Crithagra, (3) Swain.) sulphurata. *Africa.*

Pyrr. (Spermophila, Swain.) albogularis. *America.*

Genus Psittirostra, Temm.

Psitt. icterocephala. *Australia.*

Genus Corythus, Cuv.

* Cory. enucleator. *Europe and North America..*

Genus Hæmorhous, Swain.

Hæmor. purpureus. *North America.*

Genus Loxia, Linn.

* Lox. curvirostra. *Britain.*

(1) Under this genus there appear to be three intermediate groups viz.—*Calendula*, *Myrafra*, and *Brachonyx*.

(2) This genus approaches very close to *Anthus*, which it represents in the circle of the Larks.

(3) *Crithagra*, Sw.; *Spermophila*, Sw., are considered as subgeneric types of *Pyrrhula*.

FAM. MUSOPHAGIDÆ. (1)

SUBFAM. PHYTOTOMINÆ.

Genus Phytotoma, MOLINA.

Phy. rufescens. *South America.*

Genus, Hyreus, STEPH.

Hyr. Abyssinicus. *Abyssinia.*

SUBFAM. COLINÆ.

Genus Colius, LINN.

* Col. striatus. *South Africa.*

SUBFAM. MUSOPHAGINÆ.

Genus Corythaix, ILLIGER.

* Cor. Persa. *Africa.*

Genus Chizærhis, WAGL.

Chi. variegata. *West Africa.*

Genus Musophaga, ISART.

Mus. violacea. *Africa.*

FAM. BUCERIDÆ. (2)

Genus Buceros, LINN.

* Buc. rhinoceros. *Africa.*

TRIBE II. SCANSORES.

FAM. RAMPHASTIDÆ.

Genus Ramphastos, LINN.

* Ram. dicolorus, or R. Toco. *S. America.*

Genus Pteroglossus, ILLIGER.

* Ptero. Aracari. *S. America.*

Genus Aulacorhynchus, GOULD.

Aul. sulcatus. *S. America.*

(1) Not having seen Gould's genus *Paradoxornis,* it is uncertain whether it enters into the family of the *Musopagidæ*, or the *Fringillidæ*.

(2) A strict investigation of the Hornbills will probably show the necessity of a further division into genera, subfamilies, &c.

Genus Scythrops, Lat.

* Scy. Australis. *Australia.*

Fam. PSITTACIDÆ.

Subfam. MACROCIRCINÆ.

Genus Palæornis, Vigors.

* Palæ. Alexandri. *Asia, East Indies.*

Genus Macrocircus, Vieill.

Mac. Aracanga. *South America.*

Mac. (Arara) Carolinensis, *North America.*

Genus Conurus, Kuhl. (Psittacara, Vig.)

Con. nobilis. *South America.*

Con. (Psittaca, Jard. & Swain.) leucotis. *So. America.*

Genus Leptorhynchus, Swain.

Lep. ruficaudus. *South America.*

Subfam. PSITTACINÆ.

Genus Erythrostomus, Swain.

Ery. macrorhynchus. *Africa.*

Genus Chrysotis, Swain.

Chry. Amazonicus. *South America.*

Genus Psittacus, Linn.

* Psitt. erythacus. *Asia, Africa.*

Genus Agapornis, Selby.

Aga. cyanopterus. *America.*

Genus Pionus, Wagl. (Poicephalus, Swain.)

Pio. Senegalensis. *Africa.*

Subfam. PLYCTOLOPHINÆ.

Genus Plyctolophus, Vieill.

* Plyc. sulphureus. *Australia.*

Genus Calyptorhynchus, Vig. & Horsf.

Cal. Solandri. *Australia.*

Genus Nestor, WAGL.

Nes. productus. *Australia.*

Genus Microglossus, GEOFF. St. Hilaire.

Mic. aterrimus. *India.*

Genus Dasyptilus (1), WAGL.

Dasyp. Pegnetii. *Australia.*

SUBFAM. LORIANÆ

Genus Brotogeris, VIGORS.

Bro. pyrrhopterus (2), *Pacific Islands.*

Genus Psittaculus, KUHL.

Psitt. Galgulus. *Pacific Islands.*

Psitt. (Coriphilus, WAGL.) KUHLII (3). *Sand. Islands.*

Genus Lorius, BRISS.

Lor. domicellus. *East Indies and Moluccas.*

Genus Trichoglossus, VIGORS.

* Trich. Swainsonii. *Australia.*

Genus Charmosyna, WAGL. (Pyrrhodes, SWAIN.

Char. Papuensis. *Indian Islands.*

SUBFAM. PLATYCERCINÆ.

Genus Vigorsia, SWAIN.

Vig. vasa. *Madagascar.*

Genus Platycercus, (4) VIG. & HORS.

Platy. scapularis. *Australia.*

Genus Nanodes, VIG. and HORSF.

Non. venustus. *Australia.*

(1) This is the genus *Centrourus* of Swainson, but Wagler's name has the priority.

(2) In the Nat. Hist. of Parrots of the Nat. Lib. this bird is given as an aberrant form of *Trichoglossus*; further analysis, however, indicates it as entitled to generic distinction.

(3) The beautiful *Cor. Kuhlii* is here considered as a subgenus of *Psittaculus*, to which it is nearly allied.

(4) Any of the following species may be taken as types:—*Pl. erythropterus*, *Pl. Pennantii*, *Pl. eximius*, &c.

Genus Nymphicus, WAGL. (Leptolophus, SWAIN.)

Nym. Novæ-Hollandiæ (1). *Australia.*

Genus Pezoporus, ILLIGER.

* Pezo. formosus (2). *Australia.*

FAM. PICIDÆ (3).

SUBFAM. PICIANÆ.

Genus Picus, *Auctorum.*

Picus. principalis. *America.*

Pi. (Hemicircus, SWAIN.), concretus, *India.*

Pi. (Dendrobates, SWAIN.), fulviscapus. *S. America.*

* Pi. (Apternus, SWAIN.), Americanus. *N. America.*

* Pi. (Dendrocopus, SWAIN.), major, BRITAIN.

Genus Chrysoptilus (4), SWAIN.

Chry. (Dendromus, SWAIN.), brachyrhynchus. *Africa.*

* Chry. (Chloronerpes, SWAIN.), rubiginosus. *S. America.*

* Chry. (Dryotomus, SWAIN.), pileatus. *N. America.*

Chry. (Crysoptilus, SWAIN.), guttatus. *S. America.*

Genus Malacolophus (5), SWAIN.

* Mal. (Brachylophus, SWAIN.), viridis. *Britain.*

Mal. (Hemilophus, SWAIN.), pulverulentus. *India.*

Mal. (Malacolophus, SWAIN.), cinnamomeus. *S. Amer.*

Mal. (Meiglyptes, SWAIN.), poicilophus. *India.*

Mal. (Crhysonotus, SWAIN.), tridactylus. *India.*

(1) This is the *Leptolophus auricomus* of Swainson.

(2) This is the Ground Parrot of English writers.

(3) The subfamily of the Picianæ has been most carefully and successfully analyzed by Mr. Swainson, whose views are here adopted. The five groups or subgenera of *Picus*, as now restricted, are considered to be *Picus*, *Hemicircus*, *Dendrobates*, *Apternus*, and *Dendrocopus*.

(4) Under this generic head Mr. Swainson distinguishes the four following subgeneric groups:—*Dendromus*, *Chloronerpes*, *Dryotomus*, and *Chrysoptilus*.

(5) The five subordinate groups of this genus are named by Mr. Swainson *Brachylophus*, *Hemilophus*, *Malacolophus*, *Meiglyptes*, and *Chrysonotus*.

Genus Colaptes (1), Swain.

Col. (Geocolaptes, Burchell), terrestris. *Africa.*

Col. auratus. *North America.*

Genus Melanerpes (2), Swain.

Mel. (Centurus, Swain.), Carolinensis. *North America.*

Mel. (Leuconerpes, Swain.), candidus.

* Mel. (Melanerpes, Swain.), erythrocephalus. *America.*

Mel. (Tripsurus, Swain.), flavifrons. *America.*

Subfam. BUCCOINÆ.

Genus Asthenurus, Swain.

Ast. exilis. *South America.*

Genus Picumnus, Temm.

Picum. abnormis, *Asia, India.*

Genus Bucco, Linn.

Buc. armillaris. *India.*

Buc. (Micropogon, Temm.) (3), Cayanensis. *S. America.*

Genus Pogonias, Ill.

* Pog. sulcirostris. *Africa.*

Subfam. YUNXINÆ.

Genus Yunx, Linn.

* Yu. torquilla. *Britain.*

Subfam. OXYRHYNCHINÆ.

Genus Oxyrhynchus, Temm.

* Oxy. cristatus. *South America.*

(1) Two subgeneric groups only have been recognized under this genus, viz., *Colaptes* and *Geocolaptes*.

(2) Four subgeneric types are given by Mr. Swainson; the fifth, he supposes, to be the *Picus meropirostris* of Wagler, representing the Tenuirostral type.

(3) *Micropogon* of Temm., is considered as a subgeneric form of Bucco.

FAM. CERTHIADÆ.

SUBFAM. CERTHIANÆ.

Genus Certhia, LINN.

* Certh. familiaris. *Britain.*

Genus Oxyurus, SWAIN.

Oxy. ornatus. *South America.*

Genus Dendrocolaptes, ILL. (1)

Dendro. decumanus. *South America.*

Dendro. (Ziphorhynchus, SWAIN.), procurvis. *S. Amer.*

Dendro. (Dendrocops, SWAIN.), platyrostris. *S. Amer.*

Dendro. (Sittasomus, SWAIN.) sylviellus. *S. America.*

Dendro. (Dendroplex, SWAIN.) guttatus. *S. America.*

Genus Sclerurus, SWAIN.

Scle. albogularis. *S. America.*

Genus Furnarius, VIEILL.

Fur. melanotis. *South America.*

SUBFAM. ANABATINÆ.

Genus Geobates, SWAIN.

Geo. brevicauda. *S. America.*

Genus Synallaxis, VIEILL.

Syn. garrulus. *S. America.*

Genus Dendroma, SWAIN.

Dend. caniceps. *S. America.*

Genus Anabates, TEMM.

Anab. Guianensis. *S. America.*

Genus Zenops. ILLIGER.

Zen. genibarbis. *S. America.*

SUBFAM. SITTINÆ.

Genus Sittella. SWAIN.

Sitt. chrysoptera. *Australia.*

(1) Five subgeneric groups are recognized under *Dendrocolaptes*, viz., *Dendrocolaptes*, proper; *Ziphorynchus*, *Dendrocops*, *Sittasomus*, and *Dendroplex*.

Genus Geositta, SWAIN.

Geo. anthoides. *S. America.*

Genus Sitta, LINN.

* Sit. Europæa. *Britain.*

Genus Dendrophila (1), SWAIN.

Dendro. frontalis. *India.*

Genus Climacteris, TEMM.

Clim. auricomis. *Australia.*

SUBFAM. TROGLODYTINÆ.

Genus Platyurus, SWAIN.

Platy. corniculatus. *South America.*

Genus Thryothurus (2), VIEILL. (Scolopacinus, BUONAP.)

Thry. rectirostris. *America.*

Genus Troglodytes, CUV.

* Trog. Europæus. *Britain.*

Genus Lochmia, SWAIN.

Loch. squamulata. *S. America.*

Genus Tichodroma, ILLIGER.

* Tich. muraria. *Europe.*

SUBFAM. BUPHAGINÆ.

Genus Buphaga, LATHAM.

Bup. Africana. *Africa.*

Genus Orthonyx, TEMM.

Orth. spinicaudus. *Australia.*

FAM. CUCULIDÆ.

SUBFAM. CUCULINÆ.

Genus Cuculus, LINN.

* Cuc. canorus. *Britain.*

(1) It seems doubtful whether this form is entitled to a generic distinction; is it not a subgenus of Sitta?

(2) If Gould's genus *Scytalopus* should prove different, or possess characters sufficiently distinct from Swainson's *Platyurus*, it will, in that case, rank as a subgenus of *Platyurus.*

(3) The analysis of this family by Mr. Swainson, contained in the Magazine of Zoology and Botany, is here adopted.

Genus Oxylophus, SWAIN.

Oxy. Edolius. *Africa.*

Genus Erythrophrys, SWAIN.

Ery. Carolinensis. *N. America.*

Genus Chalcites, LESSON.

* Chal, auratus. *Africa.*

Genus Eudynamys, VIGORS. & HORSF.

Eud. orientalis. *India*

SUBFAM. COCCYZINÆ.

Genus Serisomus, SWAIN.

Ser. cristatus. *Africa.*

Genus Zanclostomus, SWAIN.

Zan. Javanicus. *Java, &c.*

Genus Coccyzus, VIEILL.

* Cocc. Cayanensis. *America.*

Genus Ptiloleptus, SWAIN.

Pti. cristatus. *S. America.*

Genus Centropus, ILLIGER.

* Cent. Pyrrholeucus. *Africa & India.*

SUBFAM. CROTOPHAGINÆ.

Genus Crotophaga, LINN.

* Cro. sulcirostra. *America.*

Genus Dasylophus, SWAIN.

Dasy. superciliosus.

Genus Phœnicophæus, VIEILL.

Phœni calyorhynchus. *Africa.*

SUBFAM. LEPTOSTOMINÆ.

Genus Saurothera. VIEILL.

Sau. velata.

Genus Anadænus, SWAIN.

Ana. rufescens. *West Indies.*

Genus Leptostoma, SWAIN.

Lep. longicauda. *South America.*

SUBFAM. INDICATORINÆ.

Genus Indicator, LE VAILL.

Ind. major. *South Africa.*

TRIBE IV. TENUIROSTRES.

FAM. MELIPHAGIDÆ.

Genus Meliphaga, (1) SWAIN.

* Meli. Australasiana. *Australia.*

Meli. (Ptilotes, SWAIN.) chrysotis. *Australia.*

Meli. (Zanthomiza, SWAIN.) Phrygia. *Australia.*

* Meli. (Anthochæra, VIG. & HORSF.) carunculata. *Austr.*

Meli. (Acanthogenys (2) GOULD.) rufogularis. *Austr.*

Genus Gliciphila, SWAIN.

Gli. fulvifrons. *Australia.*

Genus Anthomiza.

Antho. cæruleocephala. *Australia.*

Genus Leptoglossus, SWAIN. (Acanthorhynchus, GOULD.

Lep. tenuirostris. *Australia.*

Genus Ptiloturus, SWAIN.

Ptilo. Cafer. *S. Africa.*

Genus Manorina, VIEILL.

* Man. viridis (3). *Australia.*

Man. (Gymnophrys, SWAIN.) torquatus. *Australia.*

Man. Eidopsarus, SWAIN.) bicinctus. *Australia.*

(1) G. Meliphaga of Swainson, or rather as restricted by later authors, contains the following groups, viz.—*Meliphaga* as now restricted, *Ptilotis*, *Zanthromiza*, *Anthochæra*, and, perhaps, *Acanthogneys* of Gould.

(2) Whether this can be separated from *Ptilotis*, appears doubtful.

(3) Mr. Swainson makes his *Gymnophrys*, which answers to Gould's *Hæmatops*, and *Eidopsarus*, subgeneric forms of *Manorina*. The whole of this interesting family requires a stricter analysis than it has yet undergone before the value of the various groups it contains can be satisfactorily determined.

Genus Entomiza, SWAIN., (Plectorhyncha, GOULD.)

* Ent. cyanotis. (1) *Australia.*

Genus Tropidorhynchus, VIG. and HORS.

* Tro. corniculatus, *Australia.*

Genus Myzomela, VIG. and HORS.

Myz. cardinalis. *Australia.*

Genus Arachnothera, (2) TEMM.

* Arach. flavigenis. *India.*

FAM. CINNYRIDÆ.

Genus Melithreptes. VIEILL.

Melith. pacifica. *Pacific Islands.*

Genus Cinnyris, CUV.

Cinny. chalybea. *India and Africa.*

Genus Anthreptes, SWAIN.

Anth. Javanica. *Java, &c.*

Genus Nectarinia, ILLI.

Nec. cyanocephala, *America.*

Genus Diceum, CUV.

Dic. sanguineum. *Australia and India.*

FAM. TROCHILIDÆ.

Genus Lampornis, SWAIN.

* Lam. mango. *Brazil.*

Genus Trochilus, AUCT.

* Tro. longirostris. *America.*

Genus Cynanthus, SWAIN.

* Cy. forficatus. *America.*

Genus Phœthornis, SWAIN.

* Phæ. superciliosus. *South America..*

Genus Campylopterus. SWAIN.

Cam. recurvirostris. *South America.*

(1) The characters of Swainson's genus *Entomiza* seem the same, or nearly approaching those of Gould's genus *Plectorhyncha.*

(2) The true situation of this genus is doubtful.

SUBFAM. PROMEROPIDÆ.

Genus Promerops, BRISS.

Pro. erythrorhynchus. *Africa.*

Genus Upupa, LINN.

* Up. Epops. *Britain.*

Genus Epimachus, CUV.

Epim. superbus. *Africa.*

SUBFAM. PARADISIADÆ.

Genus Ptiloris (1), SWAIN.

Ptil. paradiseus, *Austr.*

Genus Paradisea, SWAIN.

Para. rubra. *Indian Islands.*

Genus Cicinnurus, VIEILL.

Cicin. regius. *Indian Islands.*

Genus Parotia, VIEILL.

Par. sexsetacea. *Indian Arch.*

Genus Lophorina, VIEILL.

Lop. superba. *India.*

TRIBE FISSIROSTRES.

FAM. MEROPIDÆ.

Genus Merops, LINN.

* Mer. Apiaster. *Britain and Europe.*

Genus Nyctiornis, SWAIN.

Nyc. Athertoni. *India.*

(1) Although the *G. Ptiloris* is here placed among the *Paradisiadæ*, its affinities to Epimachus are so strong as to render it far from improbable that a stricter analysis, and better acquaintance with these hitherto little known groups, will place it among the Promeropidæ, rendering it the connecting link between *Promeropidæ*, *Melliphagidæ*, and *Paradisiadæ*.

The types of the Paradisiadæ are given with doubt, as their rarity and the difficulty of obtaining unmutilated specimens has hitherto prevented a proper analysis of the group.

Genus Coracias, Linn.

* Cor. Garrula. *Europe.*

* Cor. (Eurystomus (1), Vieill.) orientalis. *India.*

Genus Chloropygia, Swain.

Chlo. Leptosomus. *Madagascar.*

Genus Leptosomus, Vieill.

Lep. viridis. *Madagascar.*

Fam. HALCYONIDÆ.

Genus Tamatia (2). *Auct.*

Tam. maculata. *America.*

* Tam. (Capito, Vieill.) leucotis. *South America.*

Tam. (Lypornix, Wagler.) striata. *South America.*

Tam. (Monassa, Vieill.) leucops. *America.*

Tam. (Brachypetes, Swain.) tenebrosa. *South America.*

Genus Halcyon (3), Swain.

* Hal. sanctus. *Australia.*

* Hal. (Dacelo, Leach.) giganteus. *Australia.*

Hal. (Lyma, Lesson.) Lessonia.

Hal. (Todiramphus, Lesson.) sacer. *Pacific Islands.*

* Hal. (Ceyx, Lacepede.) tridactylus. *India.*

Genus, Alcedo (4), Linn.

* Alc. Ispida. *Britain.*

* Alc. (Ispida, Swain.) gigantea. *Africa.*

(1) The genus *Eurystomus* of Vieillot, (*Collaris*, Cuv.), is here considered in the light of a subgenus of *Coracias.*

(2) Under this generic name the following subgeneric groups have been recognized. *Tamatia*, Cuv.; *Capito*, *Lypornix*, *Monassa*, and *Brachypetes.*

(3) Under this generic head, we have as subgenera, *Halcyon*, restricted, *Dacelo*, *Lyma*, *Todiramphus*, and *Ceyx.* Lyma is inserted on the authority of Mr. Swainson, no opportunity of examining a specimen having occurred.

(4) The four following forms have been separated as types of subgeneric groups. *Alcedo*, as restricted, *Ispida*, *Tanysiptera*, *Alcyone.*

Alc. (Tanysiptera, Vigors.) Dea. *India.*

Alc. (Alcyone, Swain.) Australis. *Australia.*

Genus Lamprotila, Swain.

Lamp. platyrhyncha.

Genus Galbula Linn.

* Gal. macroura, or G. albogularis. *South America.*

Fam. TROGONIDÆ.

Genus Trogon, Linn.

* Trog. fasciatus. *South America.*

Trog. (Harpactes, Swain.) Gouldii. *Asia.*

Trog. (Apaloderma, Swain.) Reinwardii. *Africa.*

Trog. (Temnurus, Swain.) albicollis. *West Indies and South America.*

Trog. (Calurus, Swain.) resplendens. *S. America.*

Genus Crypticus, (1) Swain.

Cryp. platyrhynchus. *S. America.*

Genus Prionites, Illiger.

* Prion. ruficapillus. *S. America.*

Fam. CAPRIMULGIDÆ (2).

Genus Podargus, Cuv.

Pod. humeralis. *Australia.*

Pod. (Ægotheles, Vig. & Horsf.) Australis. *Australia.*

* Pod. (Nyctibius, Humboldt) grandis. *Australia.*

(1) It is rather doubtful whether Crypticus be entitled to generic distinction. Is it not rather a subgenus of *Prionites?*

(2) The numerous forms and species of the Caprimulgidæ that have been discovered within the last few years, render a natural arrangement impossible, without a strict analysis and examination of the whole. In the first part of Mr. Gould's monograph of this family (the only one yet published), there are no less than *five* new *genera* or *subgenera* characterized, several of them, it is more than probable, will be found to be merely aberrant species of genera or subgenera, previously recognized, but without examination it is difficult, indeed impossible, to assign them their proper station. The following arrangement, therefore, is only to be considered as an imperfect attempt.

Pod. (Batrachostomus, GOULD.) auritus. *Australia.*

Genus Caprimulgus, LINN.

* Capri. Europæus. *Britain.*

* Capri. (Psalurus, SWAIN.) macropterus. *South America.*

Capri. (Chordeiles, SWAIN.) Americanus. *America.*

Capri. (Amblypterus, GOULD.) anomalus. *West Indies.*

Genus Nyctidromus, GOULD.

Nyct. Derbyanus. *South America.*

Genus Scortornis, SWAIN.

Scor. climacterus, *W. Africa.*

Scor. (Macrodipteryx, SWAIN.) Africanus. *Africa.*

Scor. (Semeïophorus, GOULD.) vexillarius.

Scor. (Proïthera, SWAIN.) diurnus. *America.*

Genus Lyncornis, GOULD.

Lyn. macrotis. *India and Indian Islands.*

FAM. HIRUNDINIDÆ.

Genus Cypselus, ARIST.

* Cyp. murarius. *Britain.*

Genus Macropteryx, SWAIN. (1)

Mac. longipennis. *India.*

Genus Chætura, STEPHENS.

* Chæ. macroptera. *America.*

Genus Hirundo, LINN.

* Hir. rustica. *Britain.*

ORDER. RASORES.

FAM. PAVONIDÆ.

Genus Pavo, LINN.

* Pav. cristatus. *Britain and India.*

* Pav. (Argus, TEMM.) giganteus. *Straits of Malacca.*

Pav. (Polyplectron, TEMM.) bicalcaratus. *India.*

(1) For the present a generic station is assigned to *Macropteryx* and *Chætura*, though it is probable they may be eventually found, as Swainson considers them, subgenera of *Cypselus.*

Pav. (Meleagris, Linn.) Gallipavo. *Britain & N. Amer.*

Genus Phasianus.

* Phas. colchicus. *Britain.*

* Phas. (Nycthemerus, Swain.) argentatus. *Asia.*

Phas. (Tragopan) Satyrus. *Asia, Nepaul.*

Genus Gallus, Antiq.

Gall. Bankiva. *India and Indian Islands.*

Genus Lophophorus, Temm.

Loph. refulgens. *India, Nepaul.*

Genus Numida.

Num. Meleagris. *Africa.*

Fam. TETRAONIDÆ.

Genus Cryptonyx, Temm.

Cryp. coronatus. *Sunda Islands.*

Genus Odontophorus, Vieill.

Odon. rufus.

Genus Tetrao, Linn. (1)

* Tetr. Scoticus. *Britain.*

* Tetr. (Urogallus) major. *Europe.*

* Tetr. (Lyrurus, Swain.) Tetrix. *Britain.*

* Tetr. (Pterocles, Temm.) arenarius. *Europe & Africa.*

Tetr. (Centrocircus, Swain.) Urophasianus. *N. America.*

Genus Perdix, Briss.

* Per. cinerea, *Britain.*

Per. (Francolinus) collaris. *Europe.*

* Per. (Coturnix, Briss.) Europæus. *Britain.*

Per. (Ptilopachus, Swain.) erythrorhynchus. *Africa.*

(1) It seems rather doubtful whether the name of *Tetrao* should be restricted to that group of which the common Grouse, and the Ptarmigan are examples, or to that to which the Cock of the Wood belongs. Mr. Swainson has committed an error in his arrangement in placing the *Grouse* and Wood Grouse together, considering the former to possess *naked toes*, like the latter. *Lyrurus* seems scarcely entitled to rank as a subgenus, considering it to be only one of the five forms of *Tetrao*, as restricted.

Per. (Ortyx, Steph.) capistrata. *America.*

Genus Hemipodius, Temm. (Ortygis, Ill.)

Hemi. Tachydromus. *Asia, &c.*

Genus Tinamus, Lath. (Crypturus, Ill.)

Tin. Tataupa. *South America.*

Tin. (Nothurus, Wagl.) rufescens. *South America.*

Fam. STRUTHRONIDÆ.

Genus Otis, Linn.

* Otis tarda. *Britain, Europe.*

Genus Struthio. (1)

Stru. Camelus. *Africa.*

Stru. (Casuarius, Ray) galeatus. *Africa.*

* Stru. (Dromiceus, Vieill.) Australis. *Australia.*

Stru. (Rhea, Brisson) Americanus. *South America.*

Genus Apteryx, Shaw.

Apter. Australis. *Australia, New Zealand.*

Fam. COLUMBIDÆ.

Subfam. PTILINOPINÆ.

Genus Vinago, Cuv.

Vin. aromatica. *India, Africa.*

Vin. (Sphenurus, Swain.) semitorquata. *Africa.*

Genus Ptilinopus, Swain.

Ptilin. purpuratus. *Indian Islands.*

Genus Carpophaga, Selby.

Carpo. Oceanica. *Indian Islands.*

* Carpo. (Lophorhynchus, Swain.) dilophus. *Java, Aust.*

Genus Columba, Linn.

* Col. Palumbus. *Britain.*

Col. (Geopelia, Swain.) lineata. *India.*

* Col. (Ectopistes, Swain.) migratoria. *North America.*

(1) *Struthio* proper, *Casuarius, Dromiceus,* and *Rhea,* are here considered as subgenera of *G. Struthio.*

* Col. (Macropygia, Swain.) phasianalla. *Ind. Islands.*

Genus Turtur, Selby.

Tur. risorius. *Africa.*

* Tur. (Œna, Selby) Capensis. *Africa.*

Tur. (Chæmepelia, Swain.) cinnamominus. *America.*

Tur. (Leptotila, Swain.) rufaxilla. *West Indies.*

* Tur. (Peristera, Swain.) chalcoptera. *Australia.*

Genus Geophilus, Selby.

Geo. Nicobaricus. *Indian Islands.*

Genus Ptilophyrus (1).

* Pti. coronatus. *Molucca Islands, &c.*

Genus Opisthocomus, Hoff.

Opis. cristatus. *South America.*

Genus Chionis, Forster.

Chio. vaginalis (2). *Australia.*

Fam. CRACIDÆ. (Megapodinæ, Swain.

Genus Menura, Shaw.

* Men. Paradisea. *Australia.*

Men. (Megapodius, Gainard) Freycinetii. *Ind. Islands and Pacific.*

Genus Alectura (3).

Alect. Lathami. *Australia.*

(1) *Lophyrus* having been used to designate a genus of insects, Mr. Swainson has changed this title to *Ptilophyrus.*

(2) Of the real affinities of this curious bird little seems to be known, and it is only to be considered as provisionally placed in its present situation.

(3) That curious bird, the *Alectura Lathami*, first described by Latham as the *New Holland Vulture*, afterwards figured and described in the "Illustrations of Ornithology," under the title of Alectura Lathami, seems more nearly allied to some of this family than any other, and we cannot agree in placing it in the circle of the Vulturidæ as Mr. Swainson has done, its form and characters being more decidedly Rasorial than Vulturine. It is therefore placed near to Menura and Megapodius.

Genus Palamedea, LINN.

Pal. cornuta. *America.*

Genus Dicholophus, ILLIGER.

Dicho. cristatus. *So. America.*

Genus Psophia, LINN. (1).

Pso. crepitans, *S. America.*

Genus Crax.

Cr. globifera. *S. America.*

* Cr. (Ourax, CUV.) erythrorhyncha. *So. America.*

Cr. (Ortalida, MERREM) garrula. *South America.*

* Cr. (Penelope, LINN.) Cumanensis. *America.*

Cr. (Lophocerus, SWAIN.) galeata. *South America.*

ORDER. GRALLATORES.

FAM. ARDEADÆ (2).

Genus Grus, PALL.

Gr. cinerea. *Britain, Europe.*

Genus Balearica, BRISS.

Balear. Pavonina. *Europe.*

Genus Anthropoides, VIEILL.

Anth. Stanleyanus. *Africa.*

Genus Ardea, LINN.

* Ard. cinerea. *Britain.*

* Ard. (Egretta, BRISS.) Garzetta. *Europe.*

* Ard. (Butor, ANTIQ.) stellaris. *Britain.*

* Ard. (Tigrisoma, SWAIN.) lineata. *South America.*

* Ard. (Nycticorax, AUCT.) Europæus. *Britain, Europe.*

Genus Cancroma, LINN.

Can. cochlearia. *South America.*

(1) It is doubtful whether this is the proper station of Psophia, which appears closely allied to the Cranes.

(2) The subfamilies are not yet fully established, though it is probable that the genera enumerated will, most of them, constitute the types.

Genus Platalea, LINN.

* Pla. leucorodia. *Europe.*

Genus Ciconia, BRISS.

* Cic. alba. *Europe.*

Cic. (Mycteria, LINN.) Australis. *Australia.*

Genus Scopus, BRISS.

* Scop. Umbretta. *Africa.*

FAM. TANTALIDÆ.

Genus Anastomus, ILL.

Anas. lamelligerus. *America.*

Genus Tantalus, LINN.

Tan. loculator. *North America.*

Genus Ibis, LACEPEDE (1).

* Ib. religiosa. *Asia, Africa.*

Genus Ibidirhyncha, VIG.

Ibi. Struthersii. *Asia, Himalaya.*

Genus Hæmatopus (2).

* Hæm. Ostralegus. *Britain.*

Genus Aramus, VIEILL.

Ar. scolopacinus. *America.*

FAM. RALLIDÆ.

Genus Parra, LINN.

Par. Jacana. *Asia, Africa.*

Genus Porphyrio, BRISS.

* Por. smaragnotus. *Europe.*

Genus Fulica, LINN.

* Ful. atra. *Britain.*

(1) The Genus Ibis, requires subdivision.

(2) The true situation of Hæmatopus is doubtful; it appears to enter this family rather than the Ardeadæ, in which Swainson places it.

* Ful. (Gallinula, Auct.) (1) chloropus. *Britain.*

Genus Rallus, Linn. (2)

* Ral. aquaticus. *Britain.*

Genus Crex, Bechst.

* Cr. Porzana, and Cr. pratensis. *Britain.*

Cr. (Alecthelia, Lessen) (3) lineata.

Fam. SCOLOPACIDÆ.

Subfam. EURYPYGINÆ.

Genus Eurypygia, Ill.

Eury. Helias. *Africa.*

Subfam. SCOLAPACINÆ.

Genus Scolopax, Linn.

* Sco. (Rusticola, Vieill) communis. *Britain.*

Sco. (Rhynchæa, Cuv.) Capensis. *Africa.*

* Sco. (Scolopax, Auct.) Gallinago. *Britain.*

Sco. (Macroramphus, Leach) griseus. *Europe and America.*

* Sco. (Limosa, Briss.) melanura. *Britain.*

Subfam. PHALEROPINÆ.

Genus Phaleropus, Briss.

* Phal. platyrhynchus. *Britain.*

Genus Lobipes, Cuv.

* Lob. hyperborea. *Britain and Arctic Regions.*

Genus Tringa, Linn.

* Trin. canutus. *Britain.*

(1) Swainson considers the *Water Hen*, *Gallinula* of authors, as only an aberrent species of *Fulica*, it is here considered as a subgeneric group of that genus.

(2) G. *Rallus* enters between *Fulica* and *Crex*.

(3) Not having examined this kind, its true value and station remains to be verified, but Mr. Swainson has placed it as a subgenus of his G. *Gallinula*, our G. *Crex*.

Genus Strepsilas, Ill.

* Strep. interpres. *Britain.*

Subfam. HIMANTOPINÆ.

Genus Recurvirostra, Linn.

* Rec. Avosetta. *Britain, Europe.*

Genus Himantopus, Briss.

* Himan. melanopterus. *Britain, Europe.*

Genus Totanus, Bechst.

* Tot. fuscus. *Britain, Europe.*

Genus Machetes, Cuv.

* Mach. pugnax. *Britain.*

Subfam. NUMENIANÆ.

Genus Falcinellus, Cuv.

Fal Cuvieri. *Africa.*

Genus Numenius, (1) Briss.

* Num. arquata. *Britain.*

Fam. CHARADRIADÆ.

Genus Squatarola, Cuv.

* Squa. melanogaster. *Britain.*

Genus Charadrius, Linn.

* Char. pluvialis. *Britain.*

* Char. (Ægialitis, (2) Gould.) hiaticula. *Britain.*

Genus Arenaria, Meyer.

* Aren. calidris (3). *Britain.*

(1) Perhaps the Genus *Ibidirhyncha* should enter among the Curlews rather than the *Tantalidæ;* at all events it constitutes a beautiful connecting link between the *Tantalidæ* and the *Scolopacidæ*, by its near affinity to *Numenius*, and in the structure of its feet to *Hæmatopus.*

(2) The group of small Plovers to which our Ring Dottrel belongs has been separated by Gould from Genus *Charadrius*, under the title of *Ægialitis;* it seems to retain only a subgeneric value, and, as such, is here considered.

(3) The Genus *Orcopholus* of Jardine and Selby seems to enter

Genus Oreopholus, Jard. & Selby. *Illust. of Orn.*

Oreo. totanirostris. *South America.*

Genus Vanellus, Briss.

* Van. cristatus. *Britain.*

Van. (Pluvianus) armatus. *Australia.*

Genus Œdicnemus, Temm.

* Œdic. crepitans. *Britain.*

Genus Cursorius, Lath.

Cur. isabellinus. *Europe, Britain, Asia.*

Cur. (Ammoptila, Swain.) charadrioides.

Genus Glareola, Linn.

Glar. torquata. *Europe.*

Genus Erodia Salt.

Ero. Amphilensis (1). *Shores of the Red Sea.*

Order. NATATORES.

Fam. ANATIDÆ.

Subfam. PHŒNICOPTINÆ (2).

Genus Phœnicopterus, Linn.

* Phæni. ruber. *Europe, Asia.*

among the *Charadriadæ*, being nearly related in the structure of the feet to *Cursorius*, and in shape, disposition of colour, &c., to *Charadrius.*

(1) That curious bird, the *Erodia Amphilensis* of Salt., *Dromas Ardeola*, Paykull, from the form of its bill, appears to be allied to the *Œdicnemus*, while its legs, feet, and general form approach those of the Avosets: for the present it may enter here, until its direct affinities are better ascertained, for we can scarcely think it enters into the family of the Petrels, in which it is placed by Mr. Swainson.

(2) Mr. Swainson has removed the *Flamingos* from the Grallatorial order in which they have usually been placed, into that of the *Natatores*; considering that their affinities bring them into closer connection with the *Anatidæ* than any of the wading families. This view is here adopted, though with some degree of hesitation.

SUBFAM. ANSERINÆ.

Genus Cygnus, ANTIQ.

* Cyg. ferus. *Britain or* Cyg. Bewickii. *Britain.*

Genus Anser, ANTIQ.

* Ans. Segetum. *Britain.*

* Ans. (Bernicla, STEPH.) Brenta. *Britain.*

Genus Dendrocygna, SWAIN.

Dendro. arcuata. *Java.*

Genus Plectropterus, LEACH.

Plect. Gambensis. *Africa.*

* Plect. Chenalopex, STEPH.) Ægyptiacus. *Egypt, Britain.*

Genus Cereopsis, LATH.

Cerop. Australis. *Australia.*

SUBFAM. ANATINÆ.

Genus Mareca.

* Mar. Penelope. *Britain.*

Genus Dendronessa, SWAIN.

Dendro. sponsa. *North America.*

Genus Anas (1), LINN.

* An. (Chauliodus, SWAIN.) Strepera. *Britain.*

An. (Malacorhynchus, SWAIN.). *Australia.*

* An. (Anas, LINN.) clypeata. *Britain.*

* An. (Boschas, SWAIN.) ferus. *Britain.*

* An. (Dafila, LEACH.) caudacuta. *Britain.*

Genus Tadorna, LEACH.

* Tad. Bellonii. *Britain.*

Genus Cairina.

Cai. Moschata. *Britain or South America.*

SUBFAM. FULIGULINÆ.

Genus Somateria, LEACH.

* Soma. mollissima. *Britain.*

(1) The subgeneric groups of Mr. Swainson are here adopted.

Genus Oidemia, Flem.

* Oid. perspicillata. *America.* Or Oid. fusca. *Britain.*

Oid. (Hydrobates, Temm.) lobatus. *Australia.*

Genus Fuligula, Ray.

* Ful. Marila. *Britain.*

Genus Clangula, Flem.

* Clang. vulgaris. *Britain.*

Clang. (*Oxyura*, Gould.) Australis. *Australia.*

Genus Harelda, Ray.

* Har. glacialis. *Britain.*

Subfam. MERGANINÆ.

Genus Anserella.

Anser. Madagascariensis. *Madagascar.*

Genus Mergus, Linn.

* Mer. (Mergellus, Selby.) albellus. *Britain.*

* Mer. Merganser. *Britain.*

Fam. COLYMBIDÆ.

Genus Podiceps. Lath.

* Pod. cristatus. *Britain.*

Pod. (Poliocephalus, Selby) (1) Nestor. *Australia.*

Genus Podoa, Ill.

Pod. Surinamensis. *America.*

Genus Colymbus, Linn.

* Col. glacialis. *Britain.*

Fam. ALCADÆ.

Genus Uria, Brisson.

* Ur. Troile. *Britain.*

Genus Alca, Linn.

* Al. impennis. *Arctic Regions.*

Genus Mormon, Ill.

* Mor. arctica. *Britain.*

(1) Mr. Swainson gives to this group a generic value, but we doubt whether it is even entitled to a *subgeneric rank.*

* Mor. (Mergulus) alle. *Britain.*

Genus Chimerina, Escholtz.

Chim. cornuta.

Genus Phaleris, Temm.

Phal. cristatella. *South Seas.*

Genus Aptenodytes. Forster.

* Apten. Patagonica. *South Seas.*

Fam. PELECANIDÆ.

Genus Plotus, Linn.

Plo. Americanus. *America.*

Genus Tachypetes, Vieill.

Tachy. Aquilinus. *Tropics.*

Genus Phalacrocorax, Briss.

* Phal. Cormoranus. *Britain.*

Genus Pelecanus, Linn.

* Pel. onocrotalus. *Europe & Africa.*

Genus Sula, Auct.

* Sul. Bassana. *Britain.*

Fam. LARIDÆ.

Subfam. STERNINE.

Genus Sterna.

* Ster. Hirundo, or Sterna arctica. *Britain.*

Genus Thalassites, Swain.

Thal. magnirostris.

Genus Phæton, Linn.

* Phæ. phœnicurus. *Tropics.*

Genus Rhynchops, Linn.

Rhyn. nigra. *America.*

Genus Gavia, Briss.

Gav. leucoceps. *America, Europe, &c.*

Genus Larus, Linn.

* Lar. marinus. *Britain.*

Genus Diomedia (1), Linn.

* Diom. exulans. *Cape of Good Hope, &c.*

Genus Procellaria.

* Procell. capensis. *Cape of Good Hope.*

Genus Haladroma, Ill.

Hal. urinatrix. *Pacific.*

Genus Thalassidroma.

* Thal. Leachii. *Britain.* Or Thal. pelagica. *Britain.*

Genus Pachyptila, Ill.

Pachyp. Forsteri. *Pacific.*

(1) Under this generic head Mr. Swainson considers the following as subgenera, viz.:—*Procellaria*, *Diomedia*, *Haladroma*, *Thalassidroma*, and *Pachyptila*; but as they are more likely to constitute genera under a higher rank or *subfamily*, they are here considered as generic types.

A

LIST

OF

GENERIC AND SUB-GENERIC TYPES,

TO BE PROCURED IN

BRITAIN AND EUROPE.

Neophron percnopterus.
Aquila Chrysætos,.....Golden Eagle.
Haliæetus albicilla, ...Sea, or White-tailed Eagle.
Pandion Haliæetus, ...Osprey.
Milvus regalis, ...Common Kite.
Pernis apivorus,..... .Honey Buzzard.
Buteo vulgaris, ...Common Buzzard.
Circus cyaneus,.....Hen Harrier.
Falco peregrinus, ...Peregrine Falcon.
Accipiter Nisus, ...Sparrow Hawk.
Astur palumbarius, ...Goshawk.
Strix flammea, ...Barn Owl.
Ulula Stridula, ...Ivy, or Brown Owl.
Scotophilus Tengmalmi, ...Tengmalm's Owl.
Otus vulgaris, ...Long-eared Owl.
Bubo maximus, ...Eared Eagle Owl.
Nyctea candida,.....Snowy Owl.
Nyctipetes nudipes,.....Little Owl.
Surnia funaria, ...Hawk Owl.
Lanius excubitor, ...Great Butcher Bird.
Cinclus aquaticus,.....Common Dipper.

Petrocincla saxatilis,.....Rock Thrush.
Merula nigra,..... .....Black Bird.
Merula musica, ...Common Thrush.
Oriolus Galbula,.....Golden Oriole.
Saxicola Œnanthe, ...Wheatear.
Erythaca rubecula, ...Redbreast.
Philomela luscinia,.....Nightingale.
Curruca hortensis,.....Greater Pettychaps.
Salicaria phragmitis,.....Sedge Warbler.
Agrobates galactotes.
Drymoica cisticola.
Melizophilus provincialis,.....Dartford Warbler.
Sylvia Trochilus, ...Willow Wren Warbler.
Regulus auricapillus,.....Common Gold-crest.
Ægithalus pendulinus, ...Penduline Tit.
Parus major, ...Great Titmouse.
Accentor modularis, ...Hedge Accentor.
Motacilla Yarrellii,.....Pied Wagtail.
Budytes flava, ...Yellow Wagtail.
Anthus pratensis, ...Meadow Pipit.
Bombycilla garrula, ...Bohemian Wax-wing.
Muscicapa grisola,.....Spotted Flycatcher.
Corvus Corax, ...Raven.
Pica melanoleuca, ...Magpie.
Nucifraga caryocatactes, ...Nutcracker.
Garrulus glandarius, ...Jay.
Fregilus graculus, ...Cornish Chough.
Pyrrhocorax alpinus,.....Alpine Chough.
Sturnus vulgaris, ...Common Starling.
Pastor roseus, ...Rose Pastor.
Coccothraustes Europæus, ...Hawfinch.
Carduelis elegans, ...Goldfinch.
Linaria cannabina,.....Grey Linnet.
Chloris flavigaster, ...Green Linnet.
Pyrgita domestica,.....House Sparrow.

Fringilla cœlebs, ...Chaffinch.
Emberiza miliaria,.....Corn Bunting.
Plectrophanes nivalis, ...Snow Longspur.
Alauda arvensis,.....Skylark.
Agrodroma rufescens.
Pyrrhula vulgaris, ...Bullfinch.
Corythus enucleator,.....Pine Grosbeak.
Loxia curvirostra, ...Crossbill.
Dendrocopus major, ...Great Pied Woodpecker.
Brachylophus viridis,.....Green Woodpecker.
Yunx torquilla, ...Wryneck.
Certhia familiaris,.....Common Creeper.
Sitta Europæa, ...Nuthatch.
Troglodytes Europæus, ...Common Wren.
Tichodroma muraria,.....Wall Creeper.
Cuculus canorus, ...Cuckoo.
Upupa Epops, ...Hoopoe.
Merops Apiaster, ...Bee-eater.
Coracias garrula, ...Roller.
Alcedo Ispida, ...Kingsfisher.
Caprimulgus Europæus, ...Goatsucker.
Cypselus murarius, ...Swift.
Hirundo rustica, ...Swallow.
Phasianus colchicus, ...Pheasant.
Gallus.
Tetrao scoticus,.....Red Grous.
Urogallus major, ...Cock of the Wood.
Leiurus tetrix, ...Black Grous.
Perdix cinerea, ...Partridge.
Coturnix Europæus, ...Quail.
Otis Tarda,.....Great Bustard.
Columba Palumbus, ...Ringdove.
Grus cinerea,.....Crane.
Balearica pavonina, ...Belearic Crane.
Anthropoïdes Stanleyarus.

Ardea cinerea, ...Common Heron.
Egretta garzetta, ...Little Egret.
Butor stellaris, ...Bittern.
Nycticorax Europæus, ...Night Heron.
Platalea leucorodia, ...Common Spoonbill.
Ciconia alba, ...White Stork.
Hæmatopus Ostralegus, ...Oyster-catcher.
Porphyrio hyacinthinus.
Fulica atra,.....Coot.
Gallinula chloropus, ...Water Hen.
Crex porzana, ...Spotted Crake.
Rallus aquaticus, ...Rail.
Scolopax rusticola,.....Woodcock.
Scolopax Gallinago, ...Common Snipe.
Macroramphus griseus,.....Brown Snipe, or Long-beak.
Limosa melanura, ...Black-tailed Godwit.
Phalaropus platyrhynchus, ...Grey Phalarope.
Lobipes hyperboreus, ...Red Lobefoot.
Tringa Canutus, ...Knot.
Strepsilas interpres, ...Turnstone.
Recurvirostra Avocetta, ...Avocet.
Himantopus melanopterus, ...Black-backed Stilt.
Totanus fuscus,.....Dusky Sandpiper.
Machetes pugnax,.....Ruff.
Numenius arquata,.....Curlew.
Squaterola melanogaster, ...Bastard, or Grey Plover.
Charadrius pluvialis, ...Golden Plover.
Ægialitis hiaticula, ...Ring Dottrel.
Arenaria calidris, ...Sanderling.
Vanellus cristatus,.....Green Lapwing.
Œdicnemus crepitans, ...Thicknee.
Cursorius isabellinus, ...Cream-coloured Courier.
Glareola torquata,.....Collared Pratincole.
Cygnus ferus,.....Wild Swan.
Cygnus Bewickii, ...Bewick's Swan.

Anser ferus, ...Bean Goose.
Bernicla Brenta, ...Brent Barnicle.
Mareca Penelope, ...Widgeon.
Chauliodus strepera, ...Gadwall.
Anas clypeata, ...Shoveller.
Boschas communis, ...Wild Duck.
Dafila caudacuta, ...Pintail.
Tadorna Bellonii, ...Shieldrake.
Cariama moschata, ...Muscovy Duck.
Somateria mollissima, ...Eider Duck.
Oidemia fusca, ...Velvet Scoter.
Fuligula marila, ...Scaup Pochard.
Clangula vulgaris, ...Common Golden-eye Garrot.
Harelda glacialis, ...Long-tailed Hareld.
Mergulus albellus, ...Smew.
Mergus Merganser, ...Goosander.
Podiceps cristatus, ...Great Crested Grebe.
Colymbus glacialis, ...Northern Diver.
Uria Troile, ...Guillemot.
Mormon fratercula, ...Puffin.
Mergulus Alle, ...Rotche.
Phalacrocorax Cormoranus, ...Cormorant.
Pelecanus onocratulus, ...Pelican.
Sula Bassana, ...Solan.
Sterna arctica, ...Arctic Tern.
Larus marinus, ...Great Black-backed Gull.
Thalassidroma Bullockii, ...Bullock's Petrel.
Thalassidroma pelagica, ...Storm Petrel.
Puffinus Anglorum, ...Mank's Shearwater.

A

LIST

OF

GENERIC AND SUB-GENERIC TYPES,

TO BE PROCURED IN

AMERICA AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Sarcoramphus Papa, ...King of the Vultures.
Cathartes Aura,.....Turkey Buzzard.
Harpyia destructor.
Ibycter ater.
Polyborus Braziliensis, ...Brazilian Kite.
Cymindis cuculoïdes.
Nauclerus furcatus.
Gampsonyx Swainsonii.
Ictinia plumbea.
Heliaptex arcticus.
Surnia funaria.
Thamnophilus striatus, ...Striated Bush-Shrike.
Ptiliogonys cinereus.
Chrysolophus ambulans. *South America.*
Saurophagus sulphuratus.
Tyrannus intrepidus,.....King Bird.
Milvulus forficatus.
Tyrannula audax.
Icteria polyglotta.
Dasycephala rufescens. *South America.*

Myiothera capistrata. *South America.*
Drymophila leucopus. *South America.*
Pithys albifrons.
Orpheus polyglottus, ...Mocking Bird.
Pteroptichus megapodius.
Donocobius vociferans. *South America.*
Dulus palmarum.
Sialia Wilsonii, ...Blue-bird.
Cyanotus omnicolor.
Culicivora atricapilla.
Setophaga ruticilla, ...American Redstart.
Dumecola ruficauda.
Sylvicola pusilla.
Vermivora pini, ...Pine Warbler.
Mniotilla varia.
Ægithina leucoptera.
Hylophilus poicilotis.
Seïurus auricapillus, ...Gold-crowned Thrush.
Trichas personata.
Lessonia erythronotus.
Vireo olivaceus.
Phibalura cristatus. *South America.*
Procnias ventralis. *South America.*
Chrysopteryx erythrorhynchus. *South America.*
Casmorhynchus carunculatus. *S. America....*Bell Bird.
Ampelis pompadoura. *South America.*
Rupicola peruviana, ...Cock of the Rock.
Phœnicurus carnifex. *South America.*
Pipra strigilata.
Metopia galeata. *South America.*
Calyptura cristata. *South America.*
Querula rubricollis, *South America.*
Lathria cinerea. *South America.*
Psaris Cayannensis.
Pachyrhynchus Cuvieri. *South America.*

Gubernetes Suchii. *South America.*
Alecturus Psalurus. *South America.*
Fluvicola cursoria.
Perspicilla leucoptera. *South America.*
Megalophus regius. *South America.*
Conopophaga ruficeps. *South America.*
Platyrhynchus olivaceus. *South America.*
Todus viridis. *South America.*
Lepturus fulviceps.
Cyanurus Bullockii.
Cyanocorax coronatus.
Dysornithia Canadensis.
Coracina scutata.
Cephalopterus ornatus.
Gymnocephalus calvus.
Scaphidura barita.
Quiscalus versicolor.
Scolecophagus ferrugineus.
Cassicus cristatus.
Zanthornis Baltimore.
Icterus castaneus.
Chrysocomus icterocephalus.
Dolichonyx oryzivora.
Agelaius phœniceus.
Leistes Suchii.
Molothrus pecoris.
Sturnella collaris.
Guiraca cærulea.
Tiaris ornatus.
Leucosticte tephrocotis.
Tardivola sphenura.
Pitylus plumbeus.
Bethylus bicolor.
Spindalis bilineatus.
Tanagra Episcopus.

Ramphopis coccineus. *South America.*
Lamprotis rubrigularis. *South America.*
Pyranga rubra.
Tachyphonus cristatus.
Leucopygia ruficollis.
Nemosia ruficapilla.
Aglaia gyrola.
Euphonia cæruleocephala.
Tanagrella multicolor.
Pipilo maculata.
Arremon torquatus.
Aimophila rufescens.
Passerella Iliaca.
Zonotrichia Pennsylvanica.
Chondestes strigata.
Leptonyx melanotis.
Spermophila albogularis.
Hæmorhous purpureus.
Phytotoma rufescens.
Ramphastos dicolorus.
Pteroglossus Aracari.
Aulacorhynchus sulcatus.
Macrocircus Aracanga.
Conurus nobilis.
Psittaca leucotis.
Leptorhynchus ruficaudus.
Chrysotis Amazonicus. *South America.*
Agapornis cyanopterus. *South America.*
Picus principalis.
Dendrobates fulviscapus.
Apternus Americanus.
Chloronerpes rubiginosus.
Dryotomus pileatus.
Chrysoptilus guttatus.
Malacolophus cinnamomeus.

Colaptes auratus.
Centurus Carolinensis.
Melanerpes erythrocephalus.
Tripsurus flavifrons.
Asthenurus exilis.
Oxyrhynchus cistatus. *South America.*
Oxyurus ornatus.
Dendrocolaptes decumanus.
Ziphorhynchus procurvis.
Dendroceps platyrostris.
Sittasomus sylviellus.
Dendroplex guttatus.
Sclerurus albogularis.
Furnarius melanotis.
Geobates brevicauda.
Synallaxis garrulus.
Dendroma caniceps.
Anabates.
Zenops genibarbis.
Geositta anthoides.
Platyurus corniculatus.
Thryothurus rectirostris.
Lochmia squamulata.
Erythrophrys Carolinensis.
Coccyzus Cayanensis.
Ptiloleptus cristatus.
Crotophaga sulcirostris.
Anadænus rufescens. *West Indies.*
Leptostoma longicauda.
Nectarinia cyanocephala.
Lampornis Mango.
Trochilus longirostris.
Cynanthus forficatus.
Phœthornis superciliosus.
Campylopterus recurvirostris.

Tamatia maculata. *South America.*
Capito leucotis. *South America.*
Lypornix striata. *South America.*
Monassa leucops. *South America.*
Brachypetes tenebrosa.
Galbula macroura.
Trogon fasciatus. *South America.*
Harpactes Gouldii.
Temnurus albicollis.
Calurus resplendens, or
C. pavoninus.
Crypticus platyrhynchus.
Prionites ruficapillus.
Nyctibius grandis.
Psilurus macropterus.
Chordeiles Virginianus.
Amblypterus anomalus.
Nyctidromus Derbyanus.
Proithera diurnus.
Chætura macroptera.
Centrocircus urophasianus.
Ortyx capistrata.
Tinamus Tataupa.
Nothurus rufescens.
Rhea Americana.
Ectopistes migratoria.
Chæmepelia Talpicoti.
Leptotila rufaxilla.
Opisthocomus cristatus.
Palamadea cornuta.
Dicolophus cristatus.
Psophia crepitans.
Crax globifera.
Ourax erythrorhynchus.
Ortalida garrulus.

Penelope Marail.
Lophocerus galeatus.
Tigrisoma lineata.
Tantalus loculator.
Aramus scolopacinus.
Dendronessa sponsa.
Podoa Surinamensis.
Plotus Americanus.
Rynchops nigra.

A

LIST

OF

GENERIC AND SUB-GENERIC TYPES,

TO BE PROCURED IN

AFRICA.

Vultur auricularis.
Neophron peronopterus.
Gypogeranus serpentarius.
Elanus melanopterus.
Aviceda cuculoïdes. *West Africa.*
Telophonus leucogrammicus.
Chætoblemma leucocephala.
Nilaus capensis.
Malaconotus atrococcineus.
Prionops plumatus.
Tephrodornis virgatus.
Melasoma edolioïdes.
Analcipus bicolor.
Campephaga atrata.
Brachypus dispar.
Andropadus vociferus.
Trichophorus olivaceus.
Phyllastrephus Capensis.
Cossypha leucops.

Crateropus Reinwardtii.
Malacocircus striatus.
Gryllivora longicauda.
Bradypetes platyurus.
Zosterops dorsalis.
Parisoma rufiventer.
Platystera lobata.
Hyliota flavigaster.
Ptilostomus Senegalensis.
Acridotheres carunculatus.
Lamprotornis leucogaster.
Pyrenestes sanguinea.
Spermophaga cyanorhyncha.
Dertroïdes albirostris.
Vidua paradisea.
Euplectes Capensis.
Eupodes chrysomus.
Estrelda lineata.
Spermestes cucullata.
Pytelia phœnicoptera.
Leucophrys pileatus.
Fringillaria Capensis.
Agrophilus superciliosus.
Calendula magnirostris.
Brachonyx rufus.
Macronyx Capensis.
Certhilauda longirostris.
Pyrrhulauda crucigera.
Crithagra sulphurata.
Colius striatus.
Corythaix Persa.
Chizærhis variegata.
Musophaga violacea.
Buceros Rhinoceros.
Erythrostomus macrorhynchus.

Psittacus Erythacus.
Pionus Senegalensis.
Vigorsia vasa.
Dendromus brachyrhynchus.
Geocolaptes terrestris.
Pogonias sulcirostris.
Buphaga Africana.
Oxylophus edolius.
Chalcites auratus.
Serisomus cristatus.
Centropus pyrrholeucos.
Phœnicophaus calayorhynchus.
Indicator major.
Ptiloturus cafer.
Cinnyris chalybea.
Promerops erythrorynchus.
Epimachus superbus.
Leptosomus viridis.
Ispida gigantea.
Trogon (Apaloderma) Reinwardtii.
Scortornis climacteris.
Macrodypteryx Africanus.
Numida meleagris.
Pterocles arenarius.
Ptilopachus erythrorhynchus.
Struthio Camelus.
Turtur risorius.
Œna Capensis.
Scopus Umbretta.
Ibis religiosa.
Rynchæa Capensis.
Plectropterus Gambensis.
Anserella Madagascariensis.
Tachypetes aquilinus.
Diomedia exulans.
Procellaria Capensis.

A

LIST

OF

GENERIC AND SUB-GENERIC TYPES,

TO BE PROCURED IN

ASIA AND ITS ISLANDS.

Icthyæëtus Horsfieldii.
Spizaëtus cristatellus.
Harpagus cærulescens.
Lepidogenys Indicus.
Haliastur Pondecerianus.
Ocypterus leucorhynchus.
Dicrurus cristatus.
Ceblepyris melanops.
Oxynotus ferrugineus.
Phœnicornis flammeus.
Erucivora orientalis.
Micropus calcocephalus.
Hypsepetes psaroïdes.
Chloropsis Malabaricus.
Iora scapularis.
Hæmatornis melanocephalus.
Brachypteryx montana.
Pitta cyanura.
Chlorisoma thalassina.

Grallaria Rex.
Myophonus metallicus.
Pellorneum ruficeps.
Pomatorhinus trivirgatus.
Timalia pileata.
Pteroptochus megapodius.
Irena puella. *Java.*
Thamnobia leucoptera.
Orthotomus longirostris.
Prinia familiaris.
Enicurus speciosus. *Java.*
Leiothrix furcatus.
Pteruthius erythropterus.
Calyptomina Rafflesii. *Java.*
Cryptolopha auricapilla.
Muscipeta paradisea.
Eurylaïmus Horsfieldii. *Java.*
Cymbyrhynchus nasut
Platystomus Blainvillii.
Psarisomus Dalhousii.
Serilophus lunulatus.
Crypsirina temia.
Dendrocitta vagabunda.
Gracula religiosa.
Acridotheres carunculatus.
Pyrrhulauda melanogaster.
Palæornis Alexandri.
Microglossus aterrimus.
Lorius Domicellus.
Charmosyna Papuensis.
Hemicircus concretus.
Hemilophus pulverulentus.
Meiglyptes poicilophus.
Chrysonotus tridactylus.
Picumnus abnormis.

Bucco armillaris.
Dendrophila frontalis. *Java.*
Endynamys orientalis.
Zanclostomus Javanicus. *Java.*
Arachnothera flavigenys.
Anthreptes Javanica.
Paradisea rubra. *Indian Islands.*
Parotia sexsetacea. *Indian Islands.*
Lophorina superba. *Indian Islands.*
Nyctiornis amictus.
Ceyx tridactyla.
Tanysiptera Dea. *Indian Islands.*
Harpactes Gouldii.
Lyncornis macrotis.
Macropteryx longipennis.
Polyplectron bicalcaratus.
Nycthemerus argentatus.
Tragopan Satyrus.
Gallus domesticus.
Lophophorus refulgens.
Hemipodius tachydromus.
Casuarius galeatus.
Vinago aromatica.
Ptilinopus purpuratus. *Indian Islands.*
Carpophaga Oceanica. *Indian Islands.*
Leptorhynchus dilophus.
Geopelia lineata.
Macropygia Phasianella.
Geophilus Nicobaricus.
Ptilophyrus coronatus. *Molucca Islands.*
Megapodius Freycenetii. *Indian Islands.*
Ibidirhyncha Struthersii. *Himalaya.*
Parra Jacana.
Cursorius Isabellinus.
Dendrocygna arcuata. *Java.*

A

LIST

OF

GENERIC AND SUB-GENERIC TYPES,

TO BE PROCURED IN

AUSTRALIA AND ISLES OF THE PACIFIC.

Falcunculus frontalis.
Colluricincla cinerea.
Ocypterus leucorhynchus.
Ceblepyris melanops.
Grallina melanoleuca.
Cinclosoma punctata.
Sericulus chrysocephalus.
Sphecotheres viridis.
Petroïca multicolor.
Malurus cyaneus.
Acanthiza nana.
Praticola anthoïdes.
Pachycephala gutturalis.
Eopsaltria flavicollis.
Ptilochloris lunatus.
Pardalotus striatus.
Seisura volitans.
Rhipidura flabellifera.
Monacha carinata.
Myïagra plumbea.

Coronica fuliginosa.
Barita Tibicen.
Vanga destructor.
Brachystoma cinerea.
Glaucopis cinerea. *Pacific Islands.*
Oxystomus carunculatus.
Ptilonorhynchus sericeus.
Calodera nuchale.
Amadina melanotis.
Scythrops Australis.
Plyctolophus sulphureus.
Calyptorhynchus Solandri.
Nestor productus.
Dasyptilus Pequetii.
Brotogeris pyrrhopterus. *Pacific Islands.*
Psittaculus Galgulus. *Pacific Islands.*
Coriphilus Kuhlii. *Pacific Islands.*
Trichoglossus Swainsonii.
Platycircus scapularis.
Nanodes venustus.
Nymphicus Novæ-Hollandiæ.
Pezoporus formosus.
Sitella chrysoptera.
Climacteris auricomis.
Orthonynx spinicaudus.
Melliphaga Australasiana.
Ptilotis Chrysotis.
Zanthomyza Phrygia.
Anthochæra carunculata.
Acanthogenys rufogularis.
Gliciphila fulvifrons.
Anthomyza cæruleocephala.
Leptoglossus tenuirostris.
Manorhina viridis.
Gymnophrys torquatus.

Eidopsarus bicinctus.
Entomyza cyanotus.
Tropidorhynchus corniculatus.
Myzomela cardinalis.
Arachnothera flavigenis.
Melithreptes pacifica.
Dicæum sanguineum.
Ptiloris paradiseus.
Dacelo gigantea.
Halcyon sanctus.
Todiramphus sacer. *Pacific Islands.*
Alcyone Australis.
Podargus humeralis.
Ægotheles Australis.
Batrachostomus auritus.
Dromiceus Australis.
Apternyx Australis.
Menura paradisea.
Alectura Lathami.
Mycteria Australis.
Cereopsis Australis.
Malacorhynchus.
Hydrobates lobatus.
Oxyura Australis.
Poliocephalus Nestor.
Aptenodytes Patagonica.

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